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Korean Affairs Report

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31 July 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION, ANTI-U.S. MONTH

Peaceful Reunification Urged

SK041039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Upon the lapse of 12 years since the publication of the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement papers here today come out with an editorial headlined "Let Us Achieve Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Nation by Applying the Three Principles of National Reunification: (NODONG SINMUN), "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country by Concerted Efforts of the Whole Nation" (MINJU CHOSON) and "Let Us Realise the Common Programme for the Reunification of the Nation by Pooling Strength of All the Patriotic Forces in the North, South and Overseas" (PYONGYANG SINMUN).

The NODONG SINMUN editorial stresses that the three principles of national reunification--independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification--which were advanced by the Great Leader President Kim Il-song and became the keystone of the north-south joint statement are a historic milestone indicating the most correct road of the solution of the reunification question in our country by applying the immortal chuche idea and the unswerving common guideline of the nation which should always be upheld for reunification.

Recalling that our party and the government of the republic made a number of realistic proposals for the application of the three principles of national reunification for an early accomplishment of the cause of the country's reunification and have striven to realize them in the past 12 years since the publication of the north-south joint statement, but none of them has been brought into reality due to the splittist moves of the successive South Korean puppet clique, the editorial says:

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones instigating the South Korean puppet clique into the permanent division of the nation behind scene.

It is under their manipulation that the Chon Tu-hwan group, clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialist master, is selling off the dignity and interests of the nation, brutally suppressing and murdering people and students, reinforcing the armed forces and aggravating the tensions, by kicking up an anticommunist war racket. It also acts according to their scenario in trying to justify the territorial division by peddling "separate entry into the United Nations," "cross recognition" and so forth.

In obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country so persistently, the U.S. imperialists seem to create "two Koreas" at any cost, keep hold on South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and turn it into their military bridgehead for invading the whole of Korea and Asia.

There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for them to stay on in South Korea. Their permanent occupation of South Korea goes against the Korean armistice agreement stipulating the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly calling for the U.S. troops' pull-back from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their policy of aggression against our people and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their military equipment.

After stressing that the national reunification can be realised only when north and south achieve great national unity transcending ideology and system, the editorial says:

It is necessary for the preservation of peace in Korea to replace the unstable armistice agreement signed between the DPRK and the United States with a peace agreement, have the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea, reduce the armies and armaments of north and south and remove the military confrontation.

We made a proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea for the solution of this urgent problem. The United States and South Korean authorities have not yet shown any affirmative response to it though six months have passed since we made it.

The United States itself had called for the tripartite talks and the South Korean authorities sympathized with it. So there can be no reason or ground, whatsoever, for them to reject our proposal.

It is high time they showed an affirmative response to our proposal.

No one can bar the onward movement of our people to rejoin the severed ties of the nation by applying the three principles of national reunification and achieve national prosperity and development, declares the editorial.

Daily Praises Tripartite Talks

SK060411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SUNMIN July 5 carried an article stressing that our proposal for tripartite talks is a most reasonable one for removing the factors of tensions from our country and providing a favorable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The author of the article says:

We proposed to solve at the tripartite talks the problems of concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawing the U.S. troops

from South Korea, adopting a nonaggression declaration between north and south and drastically reducing their armies and armaments.

The United States is a belligerent party to the Korean War and a real ruler with the prerogative of military command in South Korea. Therefore, only when a peace agreement is concluded between the DPRK and the United States, is it possible to remove the danger of another war from Korea and open a road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

To eliminate the danger of war and ease tensions in Korea and create a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is imperative to make the U.S. troops, the main factor of heightened tensions and the chief obstacle to reunification, withdraw from South Korea.

The adoption of a nonaggression declaration between north and south, drastic reduction of their armies and armaments and removal of the military confrontation will be an important measure to maintain peace in Korea and bring earlier the independent reunification of the country.

Only when a nonaggression declaration stipulating that the north and the south would promise not to use force of arms against each other or attack the other party but drastically reduce their armies and armaments and remove the military confrontation is adopted between the north and the south, is it possible to remove the danger of war and create a favourable condition for the peaceful reunification of the country. In particular, the declaration will provide a firm guarantee for peace and security on the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Referring to the fact that the United States has not yet shown an affirmative response to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and the South Korean authorities are refusing to come out to the talks, opposing our proposal with a proposal for north-south bilateral talks, the article stresses:

The South Korean authorities who have no real power including the prerogative of military command and the right to control arms, cannot independently settle the fundamental problems including the problem of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement at the talks with us.

Considering it a most reasonable way for maintaining peace in Korea and creating a favorable precondition for national reunification to hold tripartite talks at the present stage, we will patiently wait for its realisation.

Socialist Papers Support Unification

SK090832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)--papers of socialist countries carried articles on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU June 25 carried an article titled "U.S. military bases are an obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification." After

referring to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, the paper stressed that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is a guarantee for peace and security not only in the Korean peninsula but also in Asia.

On the same day another Polish paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY exposed the arms buildup constantly stepped up by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their nuclear forward zone, the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT June 26 said in an editorial:

The peoples of the socialist countries always support the just cause of the Korean people for the country's reunification. Their firm stand was eloquently proved once again by the recent official goodwill visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

In this connection Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated Bulgaria holds that the reunification of Korea must be realised in a peaceful way on a democratic basis without any outside interference.

The Czechoslovak paper LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE said in an article on June 28 that the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea continues menacing peace in the Korean peninsula. It further said:

Invariable is our stand towards the just cause of the Korean people.

This stand was confirmed once again during the Czechoslovak visit of a party and state delegation of the DPRK led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We condemn the moves of the United States to use South Korea as a bridgehead for its Asian and world supremacy.

Articles on Anti-U.S. Month

SK091013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—Foreign mass media published articles demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The late-June issue of the Indian paper EVENT printed an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Should Draw a Proper Lesson From Their Defeat in the Korean War."

Stressing that whether the nuclear war hysterics of the Reagan group is checked or not is a serious problem of whether peace and security in Korea and the

world is defended or not, it exposed the scheming to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The paper stressed:

The Korean people is the people of a dignified independent and sovereign state led by the great President Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The U.S. imperialists should respond without delay to the fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks clarified time and again by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea these days, sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and withdraw their forces from South Korea.

The Ghanaian paper THE ECHO June 24 said that the most reasonable and realistic proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to found the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Burundi paper LE RENOUVEAU June 25 stressed that practical activities of the world people for preserving peace and security in Korea and the world should be launched vigorously in this period and that the people of all countries should strongly demand the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

The Libyan paper AL FAJR AL JADID June 23, the Nigerian paper NATIONAL CONCORD June 27 and the Malagasy Radio and ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY and Radio June 25 published articles demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and supporting the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Solidarity Messages From Abroad

SK111051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Solidarity messages and letters came from the Romanian Union for Friendship With Afro-Asian Peoples, the Romanian National Peace Committee, the Czechoslovak Journalists Union and the executive secretary in charge of the external relations of the Central Committee of the Union of Revolutionary Youth of Burundi to their Korean counterparts on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Romanian Union for Friendship With Afro-Asian Peoples in its message expressed deep friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause in the month of solidarity with the Korean people.

The Romanian National Peace Committee in its message expressed the belief that the DPRK proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea including the recent proposal to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through negotiation by holding tripartite talks will contribute to the creation of a free, dignified life of a reunified, independent and prosperous country.

The Czechoslovak Journalists Union said in its letter:

We support the constructive efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic principle without foreign interference.

Czechoslovakia stands on the side of the Korean people and regards it just to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The executive secretary in charge of the external relations of the Central Committee of the Union of Revolutionary Youth of Burundi said in his letter that the union supports all the proposals advanced by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

He demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea for an end to the danger of war and tension consistently present on the Korean peninsula.

Swiss Socialist Supports Unification

SK130411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA)—Dario Ghisletta, deputy general secretary of the Autonomous Socialist Party of Switzerland and chairman of the Tessin, Switzerland, Committee for Support to the Korean Reunification, on a visit to Korea, when interviewed by KCNA reporters on July 9, stressed that all the peaceloving people of the world should lift up louder voices against the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and war and in support of the Korean reunification.

He noted that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of unified state put forward by the Great Leader President Kim Il-song are acceptable to all, being a most fair, realistic and reasonable one for solving the question of the Korean reunification, and expressed full support to them.

He said that the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks is a most constructive and realistic new step for a peaceful solution of the Korean question under the situation created on the Korean peninsula and denounced the United States and the South Korean authorities for feverishly stepping up preparations for a new war, showing no response to this just proposal.

The main obstacle to the Korean reunification is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the U.S. troops must get out of South Korea at once, he declared.

He stressed that the Tessin, Switzerland, Committee for support to the Korean Reunification will actively support and encourage with might and main the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

Cuban, French Groups on Reunification

SK130918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA)--The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the Peoples on June 25 published a statement on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. Exposing the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke a new war, it said:

The large quantities of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea threaten peace in Korea and the world. The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the Peoples merges its voice into the voice of the world demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all the nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We express firm support and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

In its statement published on July 4 the French Peace Movement expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks. It said;

Tension must be terminated on the Korean peninsula and Korea be reunified at an early date.

The French Peace Movement will extend as ever invariable support and solidarity to the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification and peace.

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people, the French peace Movement calls upon all the peaceloving forces of the world to join the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

CSO: 4100/174

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY BRANDS S. KOREA AS U.S. 'COLONY'

SK120413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Wednesday notes that though the U.S. imperialists advertise South Korea as an "independent state," it is a typical colony which is under the occupation of their aggression forces and totally dependent upon the United States in all aspects.

The author of its article says: The so-called "government" of South Korea is nothing but a camouflage invented by the U.S. imperialists to justify their colonial enslavement policy toward South Korea. The South Korean puppet government is a marionette which cannot exercise any independent right and the real ruler in South Korea is the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Permanently stationing tens of thousands of their aggression troops in South Korea, they keep it under their military control and "legalize" their colonial rule through aggressive and subjugating "treaties" and "agreements" concluded with the puppets. The practical ruling tools of political and military domination over South Korea are the U.S. "Embassy" and the command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea. The U.S. "ambassador" and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces define and control all the domestic and foreign policies of South Korea with unlimited rights. It is also they who appoint and dismiss the puppet "presidents" in South Korea.

The prerogative of military command in South Korea is in the hand of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. The combined command of the puppet army and the U.S. forces in South Korea is, in fact, a commanding system of the U.S. forces placed over the South Korean puppet army. The U.S. imperialists not only hold the political and military powers of South Korea but also control all the economic problems including financial "budget" and "economic development plan." They also implant pro-American flunkeyism and America-fearing submission and spread the corrupt American way of life among South Korean people in order to benumb their independent consciousness and make them their mental slaves. Indeed, the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule are the main obstacle to the independent and democratic development of the South Korean society and the root cause of all the sufferings and misfortunes of the South Korean people and all the social fetters.

It is a starting-point of the solution of the national problem in South Korea and a prerequisite to defence of chajusong (independence) of the people to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and enslavement and establish the national sovereignty. Unless the independence of South Korea against the United States is realised, it being a complete colony of the United States, the South Korean people cannot get rid of the tragedy of the ruined nation nor achieve the democratisation of society, peace and reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/174

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS U.S. HANDLING OF MUN SON-MYONG CASE

SK120422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday carried an article exposing the reason why the U.S. Supreme Court recently confirmed the light penalty on Mun Son-myong, the founder of the "Unification Church," who is an anticommunist fanatic residing in the United States, treating his "tax-evasion" offense very lightly.

Noting that the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed 18 months of prison term and a fine amounting to \$25,000, as had been passed upon Mun Son-myong two years ago under the strong pressure of the American people and world public circles, the paper says:

According to the American law, he is liable to a prison term up to 14 years plus a fine and deportation for his "tax-evasion." But the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed the light penalty passed upon him two years ago. Why?

The world press exposes that this is because of Mun Son-myong's links from long ago with the United States Central Intelligence Agency and the South Korean secret police. The "Unification Church" is an anticommunist organization under the veil of religion. Its founder Mun Son-myong who invented a ridiculous "doctrine" in 1954 and framed up the "Unification Church" has declared from the first day of its fabrication that his purpose was to wage "a constant anticommunist struggle."

Contending that "the free world must defend freedom under the banner of the United States" to rescue the world from communism, he cried that the third world war must be started to destroy the socialist countries. This proves that the "Unification Church" is a detached force of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and an anticommunist tool which has nothing to do with religion.

It is a scout of aggression acting on the order of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the South Korean National Security Planning Board. It has the "Anticommunist League" as an organization of political action to strengthen its anticommunist activities.

Mun Son-Myong organized such communication media as WASHINGTON TIMES and "Free Asian Broadcasting Association" under the active patronage of the U.S. imperialists and annually squanders nearly \$10 million for the anticommunist propaganda.

He supplies huge funds to the "International Anticommunist League" and other anticommunist organisations.

Noting that this fabulous amount of fund is given him by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the South Korean National Security Planning Board, the paper says that a fierce movement against the "Unification Church" is being waged in many countries.

At a time when the voice of resentment and protest against the "Unification Church" is growing louder, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed the light penalty on Mun Son-myong, showing rare leniency to his "tax-evasion" offense, the paper says, and adds: It obviously took into account the "feats" performed by him for the United States in the "international anticommunist struggle."

CSO: 4100/174

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CHON'S PLANNED VISIT TO JAPAN

Projected Visit Flayed

SK062221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--A "South Korea-Japan Solidarity Meeting" opposing and rejecting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled tour of Japan was held at the Zendantsu Hall in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Joint Executive Committee of the meeting consisting of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (HAMINTONG), the "Metropolitan Liaison Council for Solidarity Between the Japanese and South Korean Peoples" and other organisations of Koreans in Japan and Japanese organisations, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by Korean residents in Japan and Japanese people, more than 500 in all.

Addressing the meeting Shigeru Yoshimatsu, general secretary of the "National Council of the Societies for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," said that inviting to Japan the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the mastermind of the Kwangju massacre, means justifying the massacre. The aim of the meeting, he noted, is to check his tour of Japan with joint efforts of the South Korean and Japanese peoples.

Speeches were made at the meeting by director of the International Department of HANMINTONG Kwak Su-ho, socialist member of the House of Councillors Sanae Kubota and men of the press and intellectuals of Japan.

The meeting adopted a declaration opposing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan.

JSP Department Head on Visit

SK090605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)--Noboru Yagi, director of the International Department of the Japan Socialist Party, published a talk on July 7 against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan.

He said that the Japanese cabinet should respect the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and make efforts for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and practical guarantee of peace in Asia, instead of inviting Chon Du-hwan while pursuing a hostile policy against the DPRK.

Japanese Oppose Chon's Visit

SK121616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 11 (KNS-KCNA)—A letter of protest "Korean Problem and Responsibility of Japan" signed by over 130 representatives of scholars, intellectuals and religionists in protest against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled Japan trip was submitted on July 4 to the Japanese foreign minister.

Masaaki Nakajima, general executive of the Japan Christian Corps, Tsutomu Shoji, general executive of the Japan Christian Council, and Haruki Wata, associate professor of Tokyo University, and others held a press conference and made public the letter that day prior to their presentation of it to the foreign minister.

Noting that following the prime minister's visit to South Korea last year, the Japanese government plans to invite Chon Tu-hwan to Japan in September to further strengthen the military tieup between Japan and South Korea, the letter said such policy goes against the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

It said, nearly 40 years have passed since the Japanese colonial rule over Korea was terminated. But Japan has not yet apologized to the Korean people. We demand the Japanese government to apologize for having inflicted immeasurable sufferings upon the Korean people.

The Japanese government, it stressed, must make efforts for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

It noted that the Japanese government should accept these demands and cancel the "invitation" given to Chon Tu-hwan.

The representatives expressed their resolve to submit this letter to the Japanese Diet and its president and to leaders of various political parties and carry on a campaign to have it passed through the Diet.

CSO: 4100/174

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE DELEGATION HEAD GIVES TALK, LEAVES

SK090839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)--Tsuneo Sukimoto, vice-chairman of the Kochi Korean Affairs Study Society in Japan, issued a talk in Pyongyang before leaving for home after visiting Korea at the head of a delegation of the Japan Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea.

Saying that during his visit he could hardly repress excitement at the reality of Korea where a leaping advance has been made as a result of the brilliant embodiment of the chuche idea, he stressed: To the wise leadership of the Great President His Excellency Kim Il-song and Dear Secretary His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Korean people owe successes they have made in the industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural, public health and all other domains in a short span of time.

His Excellency President Kim Il-song took the road of revolution in his early years and liberated Korea from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and achieved a great victory in the fatherland liberation war by wisely leading the entire people to the struggle against U.S. imperialism with his outstanding military idea and strategy and tactics.

Today his greatness is known well all over the world. Through his recent visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries we could see better that he enjoys deepest respect and reverence among the world people.

While staying in Korea he gained a better knowledge of the rare wisdom and outstanding leadership of His Excellency Secretary Kim Chong-il.

It is the greatest happiness of the Korean people to have His Excellency Secretary Kim Chong-il, a great thinker and theoretician, as their leader.

Noting that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, he said that today all the powers and prerogative of military command of South Korea are in the hand of the United States and South Korea has been turned into a nuclear military base for invading the northern half of the republic.

The tripartite talks proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for easing the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula is a most realistic

and fair one for creating a favourable precondition for the reunification of Korea, he said, and stressed: The U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea unconditionally and immediately. Our delegation warmly supports the proposal for tripartite talks and strongly demands the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to the talks at an early date. The Japanese government must stop its aid to South Korea. We oppose the military integration among Japan, the United States and South Korea.

CSO: 4100/174

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF ISSUES INFORMATION ON CHON'S 'GANGSTERISM'

SK130416 PYongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued an information on July 12 denouncing the South Korean puppet clique who let loose gangsters on the night of July 4 and raided and destroyed the office of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy whose chairman is democratic figure Kim Yong-sam and sent secret police in mid-June to break into his house and confiscate documents related to the committee's activity.

Branding the reckless gangsterism of the Chon Tu-hwan group as an atrocious fascist suppression aimed at stifling the least factor of democracy, the information says: It must not be overlooked that this repressive din coincided with the intensified activity of the mass organisations demanding democracy and reunification in South Korea.

In the wake of the inauguration of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy in May, many mass organisations including the Mass Movement Council consisting of churchmen and journalists have been formed and they are briskly waging various forms of struggle for democracy and human rights against suppression by the authorities. The aforesaid gangsterism of the puppets is another "yusin"-style fascist act for stifling the democratic forces obstructive of their long-term office.

If the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique persists in the fascist suppression, it warns, they will meet the same miserable end as the defunct dictators.

CSO: 4100/174

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN HITS DEFENSE DONATION CAMPAIGN

SK082339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets raked up more than 393,760,000 won from the South Korean population and Koreans overseas in the first six months of this year under the name of "defence donation." Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Sunday says that this was, in fact, the collection of additional military funds by those who have gone off into war hysterics.

The author of the commentary says: Pouring a colossal fund into the modernisation of the puppet army forces and increase of military potential, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique plan to ship in from the United States death tools worth \$2,000 million, including "F-4" phantoms, this year alone. For this purpose, the Chon Tu-hwan clique appropriate 33.2 percent of the budgetary expenditures to direct military spendings and, as everyone knows, they cover them with various taxes including "defence tax" levied upon the population.

As if it were not enough, the puppets empty the pockets of the inhabitants and even of the school children and make the compatriots visiting home objects of their robbery under the cloak of "defence donation." Now the South Korean population live a miserable life, subjected to double and treble pillage. The taxes collected from each head of the population are near 300,000 won on an average. The additional impositions upon the population by the puppets under this condition in the name of "donation" is a criminal act tightening the noose around the necks of the people.

Still more intolerable is the claim of the puppets that their "donation" campaign is for checking someone's "southward invasion" and is promoted by the "patriotic enthusiasm" of the population. This is trash for justifying their treacherous plunder for military spendings.

CSO: 4100/174

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HELICOPTER CRASH IN SOUTH--Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA)--A helicopter of the South Korean puppet army crashed on July 12 while flying in the heat of war preparations, leaving the commander of the puppet Second Army and several others dead or wounded, according to Seoul "Radio No 1." The commander of the puppet Second Army, who was kicking up a war racket against the northern half of the country aboard the helicopter, died when the plane crashed in Yongdong County, North Chungchong Province. [Text] [SK130418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 13 Jul 84]

'SCANDALS' ALLEGEDLY DISCLOSED IN SOUTH--Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)--More than 1,480 cases of scandals were brought to light in South Korea in the first half of the year, according to a radio report from Seoul. This was disclosed by the "head of the Auditing Agency" at a committee of the puppet National Assembly on July 7. [One hundred eighty-seven] 187 puppet government officials committed irregularities in the same period. [Text] [SK121309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 12 Jul 84]

PAK CHONG-HUI MEMORIAL CONDEMNED--Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique plans to build a "memorial" of the traitor Pak Chong-hui, the defunct dictator, says MINJUK SIBO, a Korean paper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN). As for Pak Chong-hui, he was a heinous traitor to the nation, who opposed the democratic trend of the South Korean people for 18 years after grabbing "power" through the May 16 military "coup" on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists. The Chon Tu-hwan group also erected a "statue" of traitor Syngman Rhee in Seoul and his "memorial" in Pusan some time ago to praise him, thus evoking indignation of the people. By such acts the traitor Chon Tu-hwan self-exposes that he belongs to the same clan as the successive fascists. [Text] [SK121313 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 12 Jul 84]

'ALLOUT SAVING CAMPAIGN' CONDEMNED--Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)--The military fascist clique of South Korea is driving all the banks into an "allout saving campaign" from July 6 for paying off foreign debts, according to Seoul "Radio No 2." The puppet clique has formed 113 "saving mobile enlightenment teams" in different parts of South Korea to let them force savings upon the population, going about all areas and objects such as workshops, streets and households and they intend to rake up pennies even from primary school children, making them objects of "enlightenment." [Text] [SK121029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 12 Jul 84]

STUDENTS CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE--Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)--More than 400 students of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul waged a demonstration against the criminal "Student Homeland Defence Corps" on June 15, according to a South Korean newspaper report. The students fought staunchly, demanding of the puppets and the university side the total withdrawal of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps." Much perplexed by this, the puppet clique rushed the police to the scene and blockaded the gate of the university and its surroundings. [Text] [SK112311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 11 Jul 84]

TRADE DEFICIT IN SOUTH--Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)--The puppet clique ran a trade deficit of \$1,660 million during the first half of the year, according to a report from South Korea. This means an increase of \$432 million above that in the like period last year. For a favorable turn in the worsening international payments resulting from the huge trade gap, the puppet clique intend to set up a "general control agency of import information." But, bound in chains to the U.S. and Japanese capital, their talk about improvement is a mere dream. They will suffer from a greater deficit, submitting to the unilateral demand of their masters. [Text] [SK090541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 9 Jul 84]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PUBLISH DECLARATION--Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA)--The students of Seoul University published a "Declaration of Struggle for Democracy" in the name of the committee for the promotion of campus autonomy, according to a report. The practical efforts of the students for a genuine autonomy of campus "are torn to shreds, deceived by the doll-play of the campus authorities dancing to the tune of the 'regime,' raped by the 'government-controlled press and stifled by the tear-gas at campus gates," the declaration says, and stresses: "This undemocratic social reality was the factor that drove our fellow students into death within and without campus." The declaration expresses the determination to fight staunchly for the democratisation of campus and society, declaring that campus autonomy is inseparable from the democracy of society and the general democratisation of campus and society is "a practical democracy and a practical freedom that can be achieved only by our struggle for democratisation." [Text] [SK131035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 13 Jul 84]

UNIFICATION CHURCH SCORED--Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)--A number of South Korean religious organisations are denouncing the "Unification Church" which is engaged in anticommunist intrigues under the patronage of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to a South Korean paper. The South Korean Young Men's Christian Association and the "National Federation of Youth Associations of the Christian Presbyterian Council" issued a joint statement denouncing the infiltration of the "Unification Church" into South Korea. The statement rejected the tricky advertisement issued by the "International Christian Student Federation" acting "detached force" of the "Unification Church." It branded the advertisement as a tricky one for "fascinating Christians, the young people in particular" and stripped bare the true color of the "International Christian Student Federation" as "an organisation affiliated with the 'Unification Church' conducting camouflaged activities." The International Religious Affairs Institute, the Religious Institute and other religious organisations are waging a struggle against the "Unification Church" after the publication of the advertisement. [Text] [SK090835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 9 Jul 84]

CUSTODY OF KOREAN STUDENT PROTESTED--Tokyo July 10 (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting was held in Tokyo on July 5 to protest against the South Korean puppet clique's "renewal" of fascist "care and custody for public peace" against So Chon-sik, a Japan-born Korean student. At the meeting co-sponsored by the "So Brothers Relief Society" and the "Society of Literary Writers and Readers Defending the So Brothers," the reporter recalled that So Chon-sik on June 25 instituted a lawsuit demanding the nullification of the illegal "care and custody for public peace" imposed upon him by the South Korean puppet clique and called for various forms of struggle to extend active support to his lawsuit. The meeting adopted a resolution after hearing a speech of Ryosuke Yasue, managing director of the politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI. It says: We lodge a strong protest with the South Korean authorities against the fourth "renewal of the care and custody for public peace" against So Chon-sik. The So brothers must be released at an early date. The South Korean authorities must withdraw at once this "care and custody for public peace" and the Japanese government should strongly demand the South Korean authorities to release the So brothers at once. [Text] [SK120929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 12 Jul 84]

CSO: 4100/174

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

STUDENTS QUESTIONED--Police in Seoul questioned two college students yesterday suspected of illegally distributing leaflets on the streets. The students were identified as Chong Mu-pil, 20, sophomore of Kyonggi University, and Chon Tae-su, 20, of Tongnam Junior Health College. Chong and Chon were caught distributing leaflets in a subway station in Shinchon around 8 p.m. Sunday. They are said to have denounced "police brutality" in their leaflet. The leaflet claimed that a man was beaten by policemen while attending a memorial service for the Kwangju Incident victims at the Cheil Church in Ojang-dong in Seoul June 3. The police questioned three other persons about distributing leaflets on streets in Shinchon and near the Kwanghwamun intersection Sunday night. Their leaflets were similar in contents to those of the two students, the police said. [Text] [SK10023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 84 p 8]

RULES ON STUDENTS CIRCLES--The Ministry of Education may relax requirements for registration of student circles at universities and colleges next semester. A ministry official said yesterday that students may be able to register their circles once they meet required conditions. They will not have to obtain permission from the school authorities in registering their circles, the official said. Currently, most universities and colleges require students to obtain approval before they register their circles. It means that even if a student circle meets all conditions, registration may be denied by the school administration. The official said even if the registration requirements are eased, students will be required to have professors as advisors as in the past. The planned changes is expected to help promote a freer campus atmosphere, the official said. [Text] [SK110035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 84 p 8]

CSO: 4100/173

BRIEFS

PRESSURE TO REPAY FOREIGN DEBT—Seoul, 9 Jul (YONHAP)—The pressure on South Korea to repay its foreign debt is increasing due to the nation's higher-than-expected deficit in its balance of payments, the government's efforts to reduce its larger short-term loans and the recent rise in international interest rates, including the U.S. prime rate. The nation's repayment of principal on its foreign debt in the first half of this year totaled 1.03 billion U.S. dollars, up 35.6 percent from a year earlier, a Bank of Korea tally showed Monday. As of the end of 1983, Korea's outstanding foreign debt topped about 40.1 billion dollars. The redeemed amount of the principal of the foreign debt in June reached 289 million dollars, two times the amount of the previous month's 147 million dollars, the tally said. The sharp increase in repayments was brought about because most Korean firms, which borrowed foreign long-and-short-term money, wanted to repay their principal as soon as possible before international interest rates rise further. The U.S. prime rate rose 2 percentage points to an annual interest rate of 13 percent and is expected to top the 20 percent level by the year-end. About 70 percent of Korean foreign debt is linked with the changes in international interest rates. According to an unofficial tally, a 1-percent increase in international interest rates means an additional annual burden of 270 million on Korea to repay its foreign debt. [Text] [SK090552 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 9 Jul 84]

OIL RESERVE—Seoul, 22 Jun (YONHAP)—The South Korean Energy and Resources Ministry Friday instructed the nation's five oil firms to raise their combined oil reserve by three million barrels by the end of this month, the ministry said. In order to secure the 26-day oil reserve—20 days for private demand and 6 days for government demand—the ministry directed each oil company to add to its current stock the portion of reserve oil allocated by the government. The direction came after the oil firms, due to heavy financial burdens, failed to follow the government's oral orders issued on several previous occasions. According to the ministry, as of Friday, Korea Petroleum Industry Co. is keeping about 4.6 million barrels of reserve oil instead of its maximum storage capacity of 9.4 million barrels. Honam Oil Refinery Co. has reserved about 4.2 million barrels of oil instead of 5.3 million barrels, Ssangyong Oil Refinery Co. about 1.5 million rather than 3.2 million, and Kyongin Energy Co. and Kukdong Oil Co. about 740,000 and 520,000 barrels respectively instead of their stock capacity of one million barrels. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT 22 Jun 84 SK]

FOREIGN DEBT--Seoul, 6 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's foreign debt is likely to reach 43 billion U.S. dollars at the end of 1984, up 2.5 billion dollars from the end of 1983. In a report submitted to the National Assembly Thursday, the Finance Ministry said that during the first five months of this year, the nation's foreign debt grew 900 million dollars from the 40.5 billion dollars recorded at the end of last year to 41.4 billion dollars. Last year, the nation's foreign debt increased 3.3 billion dollars from 1982. Meanwhile, South Korea introduced 2.1 billion dollars of foreign capital during the first five months of 1984 to make up for its deficit in the balance of payments, to repay principal and interest on foreign debts, and to support local corporations' credit exports, the report said. The government envisions introducing 5.7 billion dollars for all of 1984. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0757 GMT 6 Jul 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/173

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

REPORTAGE ON BECHTEL-KEPCO DISPUTE

KEPCO May Sue Bechtel

SK080248 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will file a lawsuit against the Bechtel Group of the United States, if the two parties fail to solve the controversial problem of a \$16 million cost overrun currently under dispute between them.

The strong tone was aired by KEPCO President Pak Chong-ki yesterday amid harsh criticism that KEPCO overpaid to the American company because of ill management.

In a meeting with reporters, Pak disclosed KEPCO's basic stance calling for a satisfactory solution through close consultations between the two sides.

In a worst-case scenario Pak said, the state-run utility company will bring a lawsuit against Bechtel through the Korean Commercial Arbitration Board (KCAB) in Seoul for solution.

The possible lawsuit would be under a bilateral agreement between the American Arbitration Association of the United States and the Korean Commercial Arbitration Association, predecessor of the KCAB. The agreement was signed in 1974 to "facilitate the use of commercial arbitration in trade between the United States and Korea."

According to Pak, KEPCO overpaid a total of \$16,144,861 to Bechtel for the designing, engineering and construction management of four nuclear power plants in Korea.

In the morning meeting at the Hotel Lotte, Pak said Bechtel had agreed to pay back to KEPCO \$4,808,793 of the total cost over-charge.

Under the bilateral agreement on engineering procurement and construction management services signed in 1978, KEPCO is required to pay a combined total of \$432,987,000 to Bechtel for the design and engineering of four nuclear power plants, which are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1987.

As of 31 June KEPCO had paid \$279,713,000.

Under the agreement, a six-man team conducted a 40-day auditing of KEPCO payments in Los Angeles, ending 19 March.

Data made available from KEPCO showed that Coopers & Lyerand, an independent accounting firm of the United States, set the payroll [word indistinct] rate at 34.6 percent for a total of 3,245 persons employed for the nuclear engineering projects.

However, a KEPCO team found in its own sample survey of 325 persons, that the rate should have been 29.74 percent.

The 4.84 percent gap in fixing the payroll additive rate represents a difference of \$10,658,626, the data showed.

As a result of probe, Bechtel drew back \$4,561,079 from the U.S. tax authorities. The amount had already been paid in Korea by KEPCO.

On the Korean claim, KEPCO said, Bechtel agreed to repay the \$4,561,079 to KEPCO. The repayment will be made after winding up official tax procedures in the United States, according to KEPCO.

Bechtel also agreed to return \$247,714 to KEPCO for having erred in the calculation of manpower expenses, which were already allotted for the indirect amount, KEPCO said. However, Bechtel claimed, the remaining \$551,555 should be paid as direct expenses.

KEPCO also claimed that Bechtel received a \$103,397 overpayment from KEPCO under the excuse of additional engineering costs.

Daily Speculates on Issue

SK100030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Han Kon-chu]

[Text] The overpayment issue of \$16 million from the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to the Bechtel Group, the U.S. contractor supervising the design and construction of four nuclear power plants in Korea, has been controversial nowadays.

The overpayment of about 12.8 billion won to Bechtel which includes engineering in purchasing foreign-made equipment required for building Nos 5, 6, 7, 8 nuclear power plants brought about harsh criticism that KEPCO overpaid the American company because of improper management.

Some critics say that KEPCO which lacks in refined expertise on the construction of power stations has been heavily relying on the Bechtel Group, a world-renowned U.S. engineering firm.

Under the policy of using Korean made products for the construction of nuclear power plants, the KEPCO changes the 1978 contract method to "component approach basis" from the previous turnkey basis.

As Korean technology level was so low, the KEPCO had entrusted the design and supervision for the plant construction and even the works purchasing for necessary equipment to Bechtel.

Reports said that Bechtel submits paper work for the payment demand every month and then the money is submitted. The payment method was too reprehensible that improper payment amounts are to be found in the course of accounts later.

Business circles say although KEPCO auditors discovered the \$16 million overcharge by Bechtel, nobody actually knows whether the over-payment may exceed the present figure. They are anxious to know why KEPCO [word indistinct] such an "unfavorable" contract from the beginning.

The engineering expenses Bechtel is to receive are \$243,743,000 for the Nos 5 and 6 nuclear power plants and \$189,244,000 in connection with the Nos 7 and 8 nuclear power plants, Bechtel's engineering expenses reach \$432,987,000. So far, KEPCO has paid \$279,714,000 of the contracted \$432,987,000 to Bechtel.

Thus, the overpayment accounts for about 6 percent of the total amount paid.

According to Pak Chong-ki, president of KEPCO, the Bechtel Group of the United States has agreed to refund \$4,808,793 of the \$16 million, which it overcharged KEPCO.

In fact, the \$16 million is an amount of money capable of constructing a small-scale thermal power plant.

Meeting with the press at the Hotel Lotte last Saturday morning, Pak explained that most of the remaining \$11.2 million involves personnel expenses, including "improper payment" of wages.

There have been some differences between the two parties on methods of calculating the personnel expenditures that KEPCO paid to Bechtel. The accounting dispute revolves around differing cost calculations and contract interpretations.

Six KEPCO auditors conducted a 40-day audit on the payments made to Bechtel between May 1978 and January of this year at Bechtel's office in Los Angeles.

The KEPCO auditors found that Bechtel was overpaid nearly \$1.7 million for wages, \$4.56 million for taxes which KEPCO had already paid, \$821,759 for overlapped accounting of wages, and \$103,397 for a tax payment which KEPCO has no obligation to pay, Pak said.

Of those overpayments, Pak said Bechtel agreed to refund \$4.56 million it received for tax payment which was already made by KEPCO and \$247,714 of the \$821,759 it was paid in overlapping wages.

Pak said KEPCO will continue to talk with Bechtel about refunding the remaining overpayments until it reaches an acceptable settlement after analyzing Bechtel's books, which the U.S. firm will send to KEPCO so that it could verify the legitimacy of Bechtel's position.

But if Bechtel refuses to accept the findings of the KEPCO will have to rely upon arbitration of the matter. [sentence as printed]

Pointing out that KEPCO can audit Bechtel every two years under the terms of their contract, Pak said KEPCO will be sure to continue to conduct audits every two years.

According to the contract, KEPCO is supposed to pay the costs when Bechtel demands payment notarized by an "independent" accounting firm.

Economic observers deplore that the world-renowned corporation should have dealt with financial matters on a more justifiable manner particularly in connection with tax payment issue. It seems that Korean people who wanted to obtain contracts for big overseas projects with the help of Bechtel has excessively trusted the U.S. company.

They assert that the "third" specialized organization will have to audit the contents of engineering provided to Bechtel.

CSO: 4100/173

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TIES WITH FRANCE TERMED 'EXCELLENT'

PM091403 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jul 84 p 3

[R.P. Paringaux dispatch: "Paris-Seoul Relations Have Emerged From a Phase of Mistrust"]

[Text] Seoul—Commercial considerations seem to be taking increasing precedence in relations between France and South Korea over political aspirations for a rapprochement between Paris and North Korea.

A year ago, despite the elucidations provided by [French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson during summer 1982, relations between the countries were in the shadow both of a possible diplomatic normalization between France and Marshal Kim Il-song's regime and of the report of an expected visit by President Mitterrand to South Korea in 1983. The uneasy and irritated South Koreans even threatened to annul the nuclear accords reached with Frametone. Prospectors for industrial cooperation, usually dependent on the state of diplomatic relations, were mediocre. Now, however, according to South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Wong-yong, these relations are virtually set fair.

"Bilateral relations are excellent, especially in the trade field. The two governments share the same viewpoint on many issues, and the mistrust has disappeared," we were told by Mr Yi. He cited in support of this the expansion of reciprocal ministerial visits. Over the past 2 years Mr Cheysson, [Foreign Trade and Tourism Minister] Cresson, and [Industry and Research Minister] Fabius have all visited Seoul, while several South Korean ministers have visited Paris. In the absence of any certainties regarding a visit by President Mitterrand, agreement in principle on an official visit by the French premier to Seoul in October has been reached.

What has happened in the past year? Why and how has the French side dispelled South Korea's political suspicions, while at the same time permitting the restoration of a good business climate? For, though the present government's thinking and interests seem to incline (as did the previous government's) toward prosperous capitalism rather than austere communism, this has not always been so since 1981. As for Mr Yi's cautious explanation—"in principle, France fully understands the situation on the peninsula, so we have no fears"—it is not enough to explain this readjustment.

Both political circumstances, as dramatic as they were unexpected, and economic constraints have apparently prompted Paris (the Elysee Palace, the OS, and the Quai d'Orsay) to display greater pragmatism.

The first of these "circumstances" was in October 1983 (shortly after the Korean Airline disaster)—the assassination in Rangoon. It is known that the Burmese Government blamed the North Koreans for it and broke off diplomatic relations with its "nonaligned" partner.

Attractive Market

At the time emphasis was placed on the "passiveness" of France and the EEC countries, usually prompt to condemn terrorism. It was learned later from diplomatic sources that External Relations Minister Cheysson and adviser to President Mitterrand (responsible for South Korean affairs) Groussouvre condemned the recourse to state terrorism during the stopover in Paris of a North Korea deputy foreign minister. They apparently indicated "clearly and resolutely" to North Korea that there could be no question of a normalization between Paris and Pyongyang for a long time. Hence, the calmness of the South Koreans, duly informed of this stance.

Economic circumstances were no less important in determining France's pragmatism. Faced with growing unemployment and a balance of payments deficit, it was difficult for it to resist the exceptional attraction of the South Korean market. Especially since the South Koreans know how to use the lure of plans for major contracts and to grant them if necessary in exchange for other benefits. In the present international situation where can one find another country like South Korea, whose economic growth last year was almost 10 percent—a country able to absorb the costly specialities in which France excels: nuclear power, transport, telecommunications, aircraft, weapons?

But it is a case of give and take. Under Giscard d'Estaing, France, whose heart was hardly wavering between Seoul and Pyongyang and which did not give the impression of having two irons in the fire, won the "prize" of two nuclear power plants. Under Mr Mitterrand, by putting forward different principles to justify its "overtures" to the North, it has rather favored U.S. and Japanese interests in the South. At least this is the charge leveled by French business circles.

Having said that, France now seems keen to adjust its approach. First, the South Koreans are still talking about major projects. Undoubtedly some of them still seem distant or uncertain but they are nevertheless attractive—new nuclear power plants, high-speed trains, a satellite. Some good contracts are in view for 1984-85: further airbuses, ticket offices for several subway lines, infrastructures, factories, and so forth.

Last and not least, the South Koreans seem interested in some French armaments. They are in fact developing their industry in this sector (in which they are already an exporter) and want to diversify their sources of military materials

and technology, hitherto a real U.S. private domain. Seoul has already purchased Exocet missiles and Puma helicopters. Talks are under way on very substantial supplies of materiel, chiefly for the navy. "What better success is there for the South Koreans in their relations with France than the purchase of French armaments?" one businessman commented. He and others are convinced now (unlike last year) that Paris has given "signs" to Seoul and that business is about to take off again. These circles stress that the French treasury's recent granting of a cheap loan to South Korea for the purchase of an oxygen production plant for a steelworks is in the same positive direction.

CSO: 4100/173

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

UPCOMING ABE-YI TALKS ANALYZED

SK060806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Report by Kim Chang-hoc]

[Text] Seoul, 6 Jul (YONHAP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will fly into Seoul Friday evening for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his South Korea counterpart Yi Won-kyong.

Abe and Yi are scheduled to have talks Saturday in which the two foreign ministers will discuss "a major diplomatic schedule" and other issues pending between the two countries.

No details concerning the schedule were made available by South Korean Government officials, but in Tokyo reports have said preparations for a visit to Japan by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan will top Abe's agenda in Seoul.

The bilateral trade imbalance, which is heavily in favor of Japan, and the legal status of more than 670,000 Korean residents in Japan, among other things, are expected to dominate the talks.

The two foreign ministers are also expected to coordinate their positions on North Korean overtures toward Japan which have become apparent since Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Beijing in March.

Abe and Yi will discuss North Korea's domestic situation and its disguised peace offensives like the proposal for the so-called tripartite talks involving the United States and the two Koreas in an effort to seek ways for Japan to contribute to the peace and stability of the divided Korean Peninsula.

The transfer of Japan's advanced technology, improvement of conditions for Japanese investment in Korea, cultural exchanges between the two countries, and preparations for commemorative events for the 20th anniversary of the 1965 normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, also will be on the agenda.

The "huge and chronic" bilateral trade between Japan and South Korea has aggregated to more than 26.8 billion U.S. dollars in disfavor of South Korea since the two nations normalized relations in 1965. The figure accounts for 75 percent of Korea's total trade deficit.

Moreover, official statistics show that Korea's annual trade deficit with Japan has reached three billion dollars for the past few years when the two nations' bilateral trade volume increased sharply.

South Korean Government officials point out the necessity of frequent visit to Korea by Japanese purchasing missions and of the establishment of a permanent office in Seoul by a Japanese importers' organization to purchase South Korean goods throughout the year.

They also stress the need for direct transactions between South Korean exporters and Japanese retailers and for expanded sales of South Korean heavy and chemical industry products to Japan.

In the long-term, however, the Seoul government officials say the transfer of Japan's advanced technology to South Korea should precede any other steps to correct the imbalance. Improving the quality of Korean products is the most fundamental method of resolving the bilateral trade imbalance, they say.

Training of South Korean technicians in Japan and the invitation of Japanese technicians to Korea are ways Seoul officials have said would lead to an efficient technology transfer.

They say the transfer of Japan's advanced technology will improve the international competitive edge of Korean products which will enable South Korea to make up for the deficit suffered from Japan in trade with other countries.

The improvement of the legal status of Koreans residing in Japan is another long-pending issue between the two countries.

More than 670,000 Koreans are now living in Japan, the majority of whom are descendants of those who went to Japan during Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule of Korea for forced labor.

They are subject to Japan's alien registration law which requires all foreign residents, aged 16 or older, who live in Japan for more than a year, to apply a fingerprint of their index fingers onto their registration cards every five years and to carry the cards at all times.

The number of Korean residents in Japan accounts for nearly 84 percent of the total number of foreigners living in Japan.

The Koreans have launched ceaseless struggles for abolition of the fingerprinting requirement arguing that it is an infringement on their human rights because they are regarded as criminals.

Restricted opportunities to find jobs and national welfare benefits are other areas of discrimination against Koreans living in Japan. Japan bars Korean residents from being employed as government officials and benefitting from its national pension system available for those who are aged 35 or above.

An extremely small number of them are now employed by the Japanese Government for just simple manual labor. The number of Koreans hired as school teachers through the whole country totals only 28.

Officials in Seoul argue that the problem with the Korean residents in Japan stems from the very fact that their residence was brought about by Japan itself.

In 1915, five years after Japan began its colonial rule over Korea, there were 3,989 Koreans living in Japan. But the figure soared to two million by 1945 when World War II ended. Japan's official statistics show that more than half of the Koreans were those who were brought to Japan for forced labor.

What cannot be dropped from the agenda of Yi-Abe talks is Japan's recent moves to enhance exchanges with North Korea with which it has no diplomatic relations.

Seoul officials maintain that Japan should refrain from further enhancement of exchanges with North Korea until those between South Korea and China and Seoul and Moscow reach the same level.

They said the Japanese moves will not help bring about peace and stability on the divided Korean Peninsula at the present time, but instead will be a dangerous act that could break the delicate equilibrium of the two Koreas.

In the long run, however, the South Korean Government does not seem to oppose expanded exchanges between Japan and North Korea. Seoul is concerned with the imbalance and volume of exchanges between the countries surrounding the peninsula.

South Korea and China recently began exchanging athletes on a limited scale, but no remarkable exchanges have been made yet. Those with the Soviet Union remains the same.

However, Japan's exchanges with North Korea have shown a sharp contrast. The number of Japanese who have visited North Korea since 1954 when Tokyo sent a peace delegation to Pyongyang stood at more than 7,500 as of the end of 1982, while that of the North Koreans who have visited Japan since 1963 when Pyongyang sent a delegation to a world skating championships held in Japan totaled 1,950 as of the end of 1982.

The fluctuating trade volume between North Korea and Japan, which has reached more than 500 million dollars from time to time, is also clear evidence of the imbalance in exchanges between the countries around the Korean Peninsula.

Moreover, in connection with recent reports saying Japan will allow North Korean fisheries delegation to enter the country, Seoul officials are expressing their concern over Japan's taking advantage of "big diplomatic schedules" pending between Seoul and Tokyo to acquire Seoul's understanding for its approach to Pyongyang.

They said Japan used the same tactics shortly before the 12th annual South Korea-Japan cabinet ministers meeting held in Tokyo last year.

Another issue to be discussed during the Yi-Abe talks is cultural exchanges between the two countries, which Japan says have been rather sluggish compared with political and economic relations.

Japan has demanded the South Korean Government to open its doors for Japanese pop culture like movies and popular songs. However, the Korean Government has opposed the influx of Japan's pop culture on the reason that it could stimulate Koreans' anti-Japanese sentiment and could harm the independence of the Korean culture.

Some South Korean officials have said that the Japanese attempt to introduce its pop culture to Korea results from Japan's "nostalgia" toward its past domination of Korea.

CSO: 4100/173

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PLANNED CHON TRIP TO JAPAN ANALYZED

SK090908 Seoul YONHAP in English 0816 GMT 9 Jul 84

[News analysis by Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, 9 Jul (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, which will be the first official visit by a Korean head of state to its island neighbor, is expected to mark a new milestone in the history of Korean-Japanese relations.

The two nations next year will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations as well as the 40th anniversary of the end of Japan's 35-year colonial rule over Korea.

However, there have been no exchange of official summit visits between the two countries except for Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Seoul in January 1983.

The late former President Syngman Rhee visited Japan three times at the invitation of U.S. generals who were top allied commanders during the post-war U.S. occupation of Japan.

Rhee, Korea's first president, visited Tokyo in 1948 and 1950 at the invitation of General Douglas MacArthur. He made no contact with Japanese officials during the two trips.

In 1953, he visited Tokyo again at the invitation of General Mark W. Clark who arranged a meeting between Rhee and then Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida. They discussed establishment of friendly relations between the two countries but no conclusion was made.

Former President Pak Chong-hui visited Japan in 1961 when he was invited by then Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda during his trip to the United States. Pak agreed with Ikeda to normalize relations between the two countries at an early date.

Rhee's and Pak's trips to Tokyo were all unofficial, however.

Thus, Chon's visit will be a "historic journey" that could make right the "unfortunate past" between the two neighboring countries, and set up a new partnership for the future, observers here say.

They say the face-to-face meeting of Chon and Japanese Emperor Hirohito would symbolize the "reconciliation" between the two countries through Japan's apology for and Korea's forgiveness of past Japanese deeds.

The meeting should effect more positive and developmental relations between the two in a "broader sense," they add.

Hirohito is expected to mention the "unfortunate past." He has called the U.S.-Japan war "a most unfortunate war that I deeply deplore" at a state dinner hosted by former U.S. President Gerald Ford when he visited Washington in 1975.

He had told Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping "there was an unfortunate affair in the long history of the two nations' relations" when Deng visited Japan in 1978.

Chon's trip is also expected to elevate Korean-Japanese relations in quality and status, thus providing momentum to progress toward peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula as well as in northeast Asia and the common prosperity of the two nations.

Furthermore, Chon's visit to Japan will pave the way for triangular cooperative relations linking Washington, Seoul and Tokyo, by enhancing Korean-Japanese relations to the level of those between the United States and Korea.

Chon's visit should facilitate the resolution of long-pending issues between Seoul and Tokyo through brisk diplomatic contacts, observers say.

The bilateral trade imbalance, which has aggregated to 26.8 billion U.S. dollars in disfavor of Korea since 1965 when the two nations normalized their relations, the transfer of Japan's advanced technology to Korea, and the improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan will be the main areas of concentration during Chon's talks with Nakasone.

South Korea, which is now in a desperate need of advanced technology for the nation's economy to leap to the stage of an industrialized nation, will apparently demand technology transfer as an alternative for the correction of the bilateral trade imbalance.

Chon's visit will be meaningful for liquidating the "unfortunate past," and hopefully improving Korean residents' legal status in Japan.

A pertinent South Korean official has said the government had called for Japan to cooperate sincerely and positively in the resolution of those pending issues in consideration that Chon's visit, if realized, would be an important diplomatic highlight in the history of Korean-Japanese relations.

Japan, which had showed reluctance to discuss differences between both nations on the working-level, now appears to want to review the issues sincerely, he said.

In addition, Chon's visit will encourage the Korean residents in Japan while delivering a blow to the Chongnyon, the pro-North Korean residents association in Japan, which has staggered since the South Korean Government began the homeland visit program for Koreans living in Japan.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CONTRIBUTION TO AFDF--Seoul, 25 Jun (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to contribute eight million U.S. dollars to the African Development Fund (AFDF) over the next 10 years to help finance African development projects, government officials said Monday. The contribution will be made in Korean won and other currencies, the officials said. The contribution is part of the fourth replenishment of the fund, the AFDF plans to increase its capital by about 1.44 billion dollars to 3.5 billion dollars during the replenishment period. The AFDF, established in March 1973 to help finance social and economic development in African countries, consists of 50 regional and 25 non-regional nations. Among the 25 non-regional nations are the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan, France and Korea. Korea joined the organization in February 1980 and has contributed about 22.5 million dollars to the fund. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 25 Jun 84 SK]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GABON--Seoul, 9 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Monday appointed Hwang Nam-cha, a senior diplomat at the ministry's African Affairs Bureau, as ambassador to Gabon. The 50-year-old ambassador replaces Yun Ok-sop, who is to return to the ministry to work as assistant minister for economic affairs. [Text] [SK100142 Seoul YONHAP in English 1211 GMT 9 Jul 84 SK]

PAKISTANI VISITOR--Seoul, 10 Jul (YONHAP)--Saifullah Khan Paracha, president of the Federation of the Pakistani Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Monday visited Ea Chae-hang, vice chairman of the Kgyan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. During the meeting, both men discussed ways to promote Korean-Pakistani trade cooperation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0043 GMT 10 Jul 84 SK]

BOLIVIAN SENATE PRESIDENT VISITS--Seoul, 10 Jul (YONHAP)--Julio Garrett Aillon, president of the Bolivian Senate will fly into Seoul Tuesday morning for a six-day visit at the invitation of the South Korean National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik. During his stay here, Garrett will meet with President Chon Tu-hwan and South Korean legislative and government leaders to discuss the promotion of relations between both countries. The Bolivian parliamentary leader also is scheduled to visit the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone, some 40 kilometers north of Seoul. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0011 GMT 10 Jul 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/173

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN SEOUL 9 JULY

SK092357 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf arrived in Seoul yesterday for a four-day official visit to hold summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan, chiefly focusing on Korea's participation in development projects in the West African country.

"President Diouf is expected to call for stepped-up investment by Korean businesses through joint ventures in Senegalese industrial development plans," a Foreign Ministry official said.

Currently only two Korean wig factories are operating in a free trade zone in the Senegalese port city of Dakar.

"Korea will be able to increase bilateral trade relations with Senegal under favorable conditions offered by Senegal in the free trade zone," the official said.

During the summit meeting scheduled for today at Chongwadae, Presidents Chon and Diouf will hold wide-ranging discussions on improving bilateral economic relations.

Senegal hopes that Korean businesses will participate in Senegal's sixth five-year economic development plan and in multi-national anti-drought projects along the River Senegal, ministry sources said.

According to Korean figures, Seoul exported about \$6 million worth of industrial products including textile items and shoes, while importing about \$400,000 worth of raw materials including phosphate.

Diouf's Seoul visit is part of his Asian tour which also included China.

Presidents Chon and Diouf are expected to exchange views on the world and regional security situations, with particular emphasis on the Korean Peninsula.

Senegal, which maintains diplomatic relations with both Seoul and Pyongyang, supports Seoul's position on the reunification question.

President Chon is expected to brief Diouf on Seoul's efforts to realize unification by peaceful means through direct talks with North Korea.

Officials say that Diouf's visit will help Seoul to improve diplomatic relations with nonaligned African countries in light of the fact that Senegal is a leader of nonaligned countries in Africa.

Diouf, the second Senegalese president to visit Korea, is repaying a visit to Senegal by President Chon in 1982 during his African swing. In 1979, Diouf's predecessor Leopold Sedar Senghor visited Seoul.

The visiting Senegalese president is accompanied by his wife and an 18-member official entourage, including Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse, Minister of Planning and Cooperation Cheikh Hamidou Kane, and Vice President of the Senegalese National Assembly Mamadou Bathily.

The Senegalese delegation is scheduled to tour agricultural and irrigational projects in Chongchon-namdo.

They will also visit major industrial facilities, a sports complex in Chamsil in southern Seoul, and Saemaul (new community) model villages.

A joint communique to sum up the talks between Chon and Diouf will be issued shortly before Diouf returns home.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS PROJECTS--Seoul, 21 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korea was asked to join in 264 overseas projects in 42 countries during the first six months of 1984, a Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) report said Wednesday. Meanwhile, foreign firms from 16 countries have sought Korean partners to launch a total of 54 joint ventures in Korea during the January-June period this year, the report said. Among the foreign firms seeking joint investment with Korean concerns, 63 were from India, 44 from Nigeria, 18 from Bangladesh, 15 from Pakistan, and 11 from Saudi Arabia. Businesses from Portugal, Tunisia, Turkey, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Ghana, and Cameroon also were included on the list of those firms. Of the 264 projects, 50 were related to electric and electronics industries, 39 were in textiles and 33 in furniture and miscellaneous goods. Thirty each were in the agriculture and fisheries and the pulp and chemical industries, 25 in machinery, and 15 in steel and metal industries. Of the 54 projects foreign firms sought in Korea, 17 were in machinery, 10 in electric and electronics, seven in furniture and miscellaneous goods, and six each in the steel and metal and food industries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 2359 GMT 20 Jun 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/173

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

REPORTAGE ON OBSERVANCE OF 'ANTI-U.S. JOINT STRUGGLE' MONTH

DPRK Missions Observe Month

SK080841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--Press conferences were held at DPRK missions abroad in connection with the memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry published on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

They were held at the Korean embassies in Prague on June 28, in Berlin and Ulan Bator on June 26 and in Maputo on June 29.

On display in the press conference halls were pictures exposing the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres and aggressive moves against Korea.

Korean ambassadors made speeches and gave answers to questions raised at the press conferences which were attended by reporters and personages of diplomatic circles of the host countries.

Struggle Month Marked Abroad

SK090441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--An opening ceremony of a Korean film week was held in Cotonou on June 29 under the sponsorship of the Atlantique, Benin, provincial administrative state committee on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Hung on the background of the platform were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Mathieu Kerekou.

Addressing the opening ceremony the acting chairman of the provincial administrative state committee referred to the development of the friendly relations between Benin and Korea and expressed resolution to further consolidate and develop the intimacy between President Kim Il-song and President Mathieu Kerekou.

He warmly congratulated the great President Kim Il-song on his successful tour of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and actively supported the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The ceremony was followed by the screening of a Korean film.

A Korean photo exhibition opened in Prague on June 29 under the sponsorship of the secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In his speech the secretary general of the secretariat expressed firm solidarity with the Korean workers and people in the struggle for forcing the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country in a peaceful way without foreign interference.

On the occasion of the month Korean photo exhibitions and film shows were arranged from June 15 to 30 in France, Italy, Madagascar, Mozambique, Central Africa, Gabon, Nigeria and other countries.

Further Functions Abroad

SK121041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--A ceremony for opening a Korean film month was held on June 25 in Aho Province, Togo, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Hung on the background of the platform of the ceremony hall were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The governor of Aho Province in his opening address stressed that the Togolese people fully supported the fraternal Korean people struggling for the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks under the wide guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

After the ceremony the attendants saw the Korean books and photographs on display and appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Fatherland Liberation War" (part 1 and 2).

Korean photo exhibitions and film shows were held from June 20 to 28 in Madagascar, the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Guinea, Peru and Singapore.

CSO: 4100/175

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DPRK EXHIBIT HELD IN CYPRUS, SEYCHELLES

SK080440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 7 (KCNA)--DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibitions took place in Nicosia, Cyprus, over April 14 and 20 and in Victoria, Seychelles, over May 17-23.

Portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and heads of state of the host countries were hung in the exhibition halls.

Seen in the halls were photographs showing President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il giving on-the-spot guidance in different domains of the national economy.

The exhibitions were visited by the advisor to the Cyprian presidency in charge of art and science, madame president, the minister of labor and social insurance, the president of the Association of Scientists, the general secretary and politbureau members of the Socialist Party in Cyprus and the general secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the minister of health services, the president of the National Workers' Union, the senior secretary and the director of the cultural department of the Ministry of Education and Information in Seychelles, as well as party and government cadres, public figures, soldiers and people of other strata in the two countries, tens of thousands in all.

The exhibitions drew capacity crowds of visitors every day and called forth a lively response from them.

The visitors highly lauded the greatness, imperishable feats, wise leadership and noble communist virtues of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, and expressed deep respect and reverence for them.

Studying respected President Kim Il-song's immortal classic works and history of his revolutionary activities, I gained better knowledge of his greatness, said Horisto Tomos Kutkis, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party of Cyprus. The great President Kim Il-song, he added, embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years, organized a heroic fight to liberate the country and founded the immortal Juche idea.

Fifis Ioannou, director of the board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, said: The Korean people are a blessed people as they are guided by the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il who carries forward to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of the great President Kim Il-song. Wonderful miracles have been wrought in succession in Korea. Apart from the outstanding leadership [passage indistinct] sincere efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. They will do so in the future, too.

CSO: 4100/175

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

INTIMIDATION OF CHONGNYON FIGURE CONDEMNED--Tokyo, 7 Jul (KNS-KCNA)--Kinsu Morikawa and four other Japanese lawyers on June 27 brought suit against right-wing gangsters at the Tokyo district public prosecutor's office in connection with their frequent intimidation of a functionary of the centre of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). The right-wing gangsters had sent malicious letters of intimidation twice to functionary of the Chongnyon centre after the incident of raid and random firing at the Chongnyon central hall. In their suit the lawyers noted that their intimidation of functionaries of Chongnyon centre was a murderous act against Koreans in Japan and a hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly demanded the authorities to make a prompt search and severely punish the criminals. [Text] [SK090545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 9 Jul 84]

CSO: 4100/175

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN GROUPS LEAVE, ARRIVE IN DPRK

SK070431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 7 Jul 84

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 7 (KCNA)--The party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chu Yong-mok, vice-director of the Party History Institute of the WPK Central Committee, returned home on July 6 after visiting Nicaragua.

The delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Kim Sok-nae, the delegation of MINJU CHOSON headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Kang Chong-chol, and the delegation of Korean Young Publishing Workers headed by O Nung-sop, deputy editor-in-chief of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House, returned home yesterday respectively from Poland, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union.

The delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its vice-chairman Kim Chol-sik returned home yesterday from Mongolia.

Yesterday Prof. and Dr. Pierre Boudot of Paris University No. 1 who is director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, a delegation of the Portuguese committee for the study of Kimilsongism headed by Carlos Alberto da Silva Martivs and a Danish delegation for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Jorgen Mork arrived in Pyongyang and the delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Tsuneo Sugimoto, vice-chairman of the Kochi, Japan, Institute of Korean Affairs, left here for home.

Yesterday a Shanghai municipal friendship delegation headed by Sun Guizhang, permanent member of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived in Pyongyang, and the delegation of the Central Party School of the CPC headed by its deputy director Han Shuying and the Iranian delegation of irrigation and power headed by Jamal Moderesi, superior advisor to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, left here for home.

CSO: 4100/175

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON PRAISE FOR KIM CHONG-IL'S TREATISES

Asian Chuche Group Studies Treatise

SK070347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 7 (KCNA)--A seminar on "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held at the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea on June 28.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It was attended by the officials of the Ariji, Indian university professors, doctors and social scientists.

Speeches were made after a report was delivered by T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Ariji.

The reporter and speakers said the work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gives a scientific exposition of the fundamental problems of the Chuche philosophy, thereby enabling the world's progressive people to have a correct scientific and theoretical understanding of the Chuche idea and thoroughly embody it.

Bright is the future of the world's progressive scholars and people as there is dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who, with a perfect grasp on the Chuche idea, gives perfect answers to all problems arising in embodying the Chuche idea, the great guiding idea of our time, constantly developing and enriching it, they stressed.

Foreign Media Report Works

SK080838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--Foreign media reported works of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The full text or summaries of his work "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" were reported by foreign publications and news agencies including the Malagasy paper "Fahefaham-Vahoaka," the Nigerian paper "National Concord," the Guyanese paper "New Nation," the Ghanaian paper "Weekly Spectator," the Pakistani papers "Mashriq" and "Magrabi Pakistan," the Tanzanian paper "Daily News," the Bangladesh paper "Naya Yug" and the Indian papers "National Herald" and "Blitz," the Indian news agency PTI and the French magazine "Afrique-Asie."

"Study of Kimilsongism," a magazine of the Japanese society for the study of Kimilsongism, carried his works "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" and "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism" and the Malagasy paper "Matin" and the Nigerian paper "Sunday Sketch" his work "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism."

Carrying his work "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy," the Tanzanian paper "Daily News" said in the preface:

The Chuche philosophy raised the position and role of men in the world as a fundamental problem of philosophy and expounded the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

It gave a new exposition of the intrinsic features of man and his position and role as dominator and remaker of the world to lift the dignity and value of man to the highest level. This is the great exploit of the Chuche philosophy, which no other philosophy has ever made.

Today the Chuche philosophy enjoys ever greater support and sympathy from the world's people.

Foreign Groups Study Treatises

SK091037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--Seminars, short-courses and readings on treatises of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, are widely organised in foreign countries.

A national seminar on the treatise "On Some Immediate Tasks of the Party's Ideological Work for Modelling the Whole of Society on Kimilsongism" was held in India under the sponsorship of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association on the 10th anniversary of its publication.

The reporter and speakers at the seminar said that this treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a programmatic work which should be deeply studied by the developing countries and the revolutionary people of the world.

A short-course on "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" was held at the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea with the attendance of its chairman and members and followers of the Chuche idea in Costa Rica, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Seminars on "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" were held at the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism, the group for the study of the great chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Fourah Bay college of Sierra Leone, the group for the study of the Chuche Idea of the Central African Republic, the Indian Chuche Philosophy Study Committee, the Chuche Idea Study Society of Delhi in India, the French Institute for Independence and Non-Alignment, the group for the study of Chuche philosophy in Austria, the study centre of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of fisheries limited and the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of workers of the people's bookstore in Guyana.

The general secretary of the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism noted that Comrade Kim Chong-il, an outstanding and great thinker and theoretician of our era, gave a brilliant exposition of the originality and greatness of the Chuche philosophy. It, he stressed, is a historical work which has further enriched the treasure house of human thought.

Seminars and readings on the treatise "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism" also took place in foreign countries.

Seminars on the treatise were held by the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of South Ruimvelt Gardens of Guyana, the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Rwandan people in Burundi and the Jordanian group for the study of Chuche philosophy and a reading at the Copenhagen study group for the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Denmark.

The chief of the Jordanian group for the study of the Chuche philosophy in his letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il after the seminar says that the dear leader has provided another great ideological and theoretical weapon to all the peoples who want to study great Kimilsongism, a man-centred philosophy, and change the world on this basis, by giving a most correct exposition of the originality of Kimilsongism, the core of which is the immortal Chuche idea, in his treatise.

Guyanese Figure Praises Greatness

SK121253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--Edward S. Seecharan who had been visiting Korea, heading a Guyanese delegation for the study of the Chuche idea, published before leaving for home an article praising the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary,

of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his wise leadership and the imperishable feats performed by him.

He said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, born in a camp in Mt. Paektu, grew up through the grim trials of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities with the grand aspirations to make Korea shine as a more powerful country by accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Chuche.

From the first period of leading the overall work of the party and the state, he has devoted his all to the accomplishment of the cause of Kimilsongism.

He has developed in depth the theory of party building and party work to suit the demand of a new stage in which modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea came to the foreground.

He has developed the Korean arts into arts of Chuche throwing their bright rays all over the world by brilliantly applying the great leader's Chuche-oriented idea of literature and art.

Under his outstanding guidance, the arts of Korea have developed today as a new humanics based on the Chuche idea, a model of true Communist humanics.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has made distinguished contributions to the history of the development of the literature and art of mankind is, indeed, the great genius of arts who gave the beginning to renaissance of the 20th century.

He is the tender-hearted father of the people who holds the working masses dearest.

He has wisely led the struggle to realise the comprehensive automation in the country by building up the Hwanghae iron complex as a model of automation and generalizing its experiences throughout the country.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great genius of creation and construction.

Grand monumental edifices such as the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the Mansudae Art Theatre and the Changgwang Health Complex envied so much by the world people and such modern streets as the Munsu and the Changgwang have made their appearance in Pyongyang and the grand nature-remaking projects including the Nampo lack gate are progressing apace in local areas.

All these are a brilliant fruition of the far-reaching plan of Comrade Kim Chong-il and his wise leadership.

We are highly proud of holding in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the most outstanding leader of our times.

We wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life for the Korean revolution and the world revolution and for the victory of the cause of Kimilsongism in the world.

French Figure Praises Kim Chong-il

SK130413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--A French teacher Oudine Yves published an article praising the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He says:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has rare spirit of inquiry and brilliant intelligence.

He devotes his all to the prosperity and development of Korea.

He is making tireless efforts to carry the intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song into practice. He set forth the policy of the three revolution red flag movement, and has wisely led it.

A leaping progress previously unknown is taking place on all fronts of socialist construction through the implementation of the policy of the speed campaign put forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Chong-il pays deep attention to literature and art, too.

With the application of his theory of seed in literature and art, many excellent works have been created to contribute to the ideological education of the masses.

The dear leader raises it as the party's important task to enhance the people's living standards.

He shows unbounded love and kindness to the people. He treasures and loves the workers and sets examples of revolutionary comradeship.

The people are convinced that only Comrade Kim Chong-il can inherit and develop the glorious revolutionary cause of Chuche started by President Kim Il-song. His undisputed authority and prestige guarantee the inheritance and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Chuche.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the star of hope of the Korean people and their great guide.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINARS ON KIM IL-SONG WORKS HELD OVERSEAS

SK121527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--Seminars on "Report to the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee," an immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, were held at the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of South Ruimveldt Gardens, Guyana, on June 23 and the Marandellas, Zimbabwe, centre for the study of Kimilsongism on June 21.

Placed on the platforms of the seminar halls were portraits of President Kim Il-song and portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the seminars the reporters and speakers said that President Kim Il-song in his work comprehensively analysed and reviewed the situation on the Korean peninsula and explained in detail tasks for the reunification of Korea.

They evinced their determination to fully support the national reunification policies including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks and vigorously unfold a solidarity movement for their realisation, so as to contribute to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A seminar on "On the Five-Point Policy for National Reunification," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il-song, was held at the Goedverwagting, Guyana, group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song on June 24. A seminar on the great Chuche idea was organized in Zambia on June 30 under the sponsorship of the U.N. Namibia University Committee for the study of the great Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and the U.N. Namibia University Committee for supporting the peaceful reunification of Korea in Zambia.

Portraits of President Kim Il-song were hung on the background of the platforms.

The reporters and speakers heartily wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOLIDARITY MEETINGS HELD IN TANZANIA, PDRY

SK121542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--The opening ceremony of a month of solidarity with the Korean people was held on June 25 in Dar-es-Salaam under the sponsorship of the Tanzanian Ministry of Defence on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In his opening address, Brigadier General W. Katres, acting chief of general staff of the Ministry of Defence, said:

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, an end must be put to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, the root cause of the division, and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

We hold that all foreign imperialists forces must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, and the moves to frame up a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea be given up.

We firmly believe that the reunification of Korea will be attained without fail in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the wise guidance of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A solidarity meeting was organised at the revolutionary accessory factory in Democratic Yemen on the same day under the sponsorship of the Yemeni Association for Friendship with Korea and Support of Korea's Reunification.

The meeting was addressed by the chairman of the auditing commision of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party who is concurrently chairman of the association and a representative of workers.

Referring to the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula due to the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, the speakers stressed that the U.S. imperialists must accept the most fair and aboveboard proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks at an early date.

A letter and a message to President Kim Il-song were adopted respectively at the meetings.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

JAPAN-KOREA FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--The first meeting of the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity was held in Tokyo on June 25. In his report General Secretary of the council Tsunehiko Antaku reviewed its activities last year and said the council would conduct activities for the change of the Japanese government's policy towards Korea and the realisation of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks. He noted: The council will fully support the South Korean people in their struggle for democratisation of society and launch a campaign against Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan. The meeting heard reports from personages on their activities for Japan-Korea solidarity in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagano prefectures and a special report on the movement for the revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law" and the rescue of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea. Speeches were made at the meeting to launch the Japan-Korea solidarity movement on a nation-wide scale as a mass movement. The meeting adopted a policy of the movement and a budget bill for 1984. [Text] [SK060828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 6 Jul 84]

MALAWI INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Papers here today carry articles marking the 20th anniversary of the independence of Malawi and the 18th birthday of the republic. NODONG SINMUN notes that the independence and proclamation of the republic was a historic event which brought a radical change in the life of the Malawian people. The Malawian people have achieved successes in the struggle to clear away the backwardness and poverty left over by the colonial rule and build a new life, the author of the article says, and continues: Korea and Malawi are linked together by the bonds of friendship, despite their geographical separation by oceans and continents. The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will develop more favorably in their common interests. We wish the Malawian people greater success in their efforts to make the country prosperous. [Text] [SK061530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 6 Jul 84]

DPRK, DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE--Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation and exchange between Kim Il-song University and the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo of the Dominican Republic was signed in Pyongyang on July 10. It was signed by No Song-chan, vice-president of Kim Il-song University, and Fernando Sanches Martines, rector of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo. [Text] [SK111558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 11 Jul 84]

SAO TOME, PRINCIPE NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the ninth anniversary of the independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the proclamation of the republic. Noting that the people of Sao Tome and Principe achieved the independence of the country and proclaimed the republic, a NODONG SINMUN article says this was the fruition of their persistent anti-colonialist struggle, which opened a road for them to build a new life. The author of the article says: Over the last nine years the Sao Tome and Principe people, under the leadership of President Manuel Pinto da Costa, have scored many successes in the endeavours to build a new society, independent and prosperous. Through the enforcement of progressive social and economic reforms, banks, farms and enterprises were nationalised and land came into the possession of peasants who till it. Work is now going on to develop agriculture on the principle of cooperativisation and improve the people's well-being. The Sao Tome and Principe government supports the struggle of the oppressed peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence and liberation. The Korean people congratulate the Sao Tome and Principe people upon their successes in the building of a new society. In the future, too, our people will develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the idea of independence, friendship and peace. MINJU CHOSON says that the independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the proclamation of the republic were an important event of momentous significance in the history of her people. [Text] [SK121327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 12 Jul 84]

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

SK070439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says:

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to bring into shape in Central America a "front" with pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes in Honduras, El Salvador, etc. is, in fact, aimed at forming an aggressive military alliance.

The author of the commentary notes:

Promising an economic "aid" to the tune of nearly one billion dollars to Central American countries, the U.S. government links this "aid" with the "security of the United States." This indicates that it is a lever for the organisation of an aggressive military bloc.

The Reagan administration of the United States seeks through the projected military alliance in Central America to crush with strength the national liberation movement of the peoples in this region and their struggle for progress.

The U.S. imperialists are now directing the spearhead of their aggression to the Nicaraguan people and the vicious aim of the planned new aggressive military alliance lies in intensifying the anti-Nicaraguan campaign.

Such military moves as high-handed threat of armed invasion to Nicaragua and the laying of mines around Nicaraguan ports and on her sea routes reveal their intention to make Nicaragua the second Grenada.

The U.S. imperialists are the very one menacing the national independence of the peoples and undermining peace in Central America.

They are stepping up new war preparations against progressive forces everywhere in the world and working overtime to knock into shape aggressive military bloc as main links in them. A patent proof of this is furnished by the projected U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance directed against the Korean people, the peoples of the Asian socialist countries and progressive peoples.

Herein lies also the heinous purpose of the South Korean trip of the Japanese foreign minister expected shortly and the proposed Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

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END